

Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

VOL XXXVII--NO. 14

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1886

GOLD! GOLD!!

Exciting News From the Black Hills.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The special correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* with the scientific expedition now in the Black Hills, at Camp Horn, on French Creek, Custer's Gulch, sends the following telegram via Fort Laramie, dated June 19:

"Gold in large quantities and of good quality has been discovered in Custer's Gulch, French Creek, and upwards of seven miles along this stream toward its source or gulch mines. There are scattered along French Creek four different mining parties, numbering twenty-five men, who have taken up claims, on all of which good color has been obtained. There are also several quartz lodes which promise rich returns, but the greatest importance is attached to gulch gold diggings. When the gold was discovered the scientists were at Camp Tuttle, and only arrived here yesterday afternoon, when they were much surprised at the discovery. It is intended to make this a permanent camp, where the command will remain until the return of the supply train from Fort Laramie.

OMAHA, June 24.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left the Reservations during the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on the Reservation through their limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

What Beecher Knows About One of the Jurors.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Up to 9 o'clock to-night nothing new had transpired in the Tilton-Beecher case. The jury remained locked up to-day as they were during the night. No communication was received from them in the Court to-day. Nothing is positively known as to how they stand. All kinds of contradictory rumors, at this point, are in circulation.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *World* publishes an interview of a correspondent with Beecher while the latter was on his way to Peekskill Saturday. Mr. Beecher is reported as saying: "There is but one man standing out. The root of the matter is this: There has been a good deal of betting on the result, still this one man has been hanging out from the first. We were warned about him long ago. Judge Neilson will keep the jurors out for six weeks if necessary, to induce them to bring in a verdict."

The correspondent also says Beecher said he knew who the juror was who was holding out.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

A Maracibo letter of May 29th, giving an account of the earthquake causing the destruction of San Jose de Cucuta, says on the 15th and 17th, there had been earthquake shocks, but on the morning of the 18th everything was serene. At half-past 11 o'clock, the earth commenced shaking with great force, and from all sides the people rushed to the streets. For 15 seconds the movement continued, the city moving like a great ship without ballast. Instantaneously a cloud of fine dust enshrouded the streets and houses, impeding the vision and calling forth cries of horror. These were of short duration, however, as the dust soon became so thick as to impede respiration. Many who might have been saved from the ruins of the falling buildings fell victims to asphyxiation. Not longer than two minutes this terrible affair continued, when a wind rapidly carried away the dust clouds.

The so fearful day was followed by a still more terrible night. The survivors had moved to the suburbs of the city, where encampments were established. Rain commenced to fall in torrents, and amid impenetrable darkness the groans of the wounded filled the air, varied only by the sharp detonations proceeding from the explosive material used by the ruins.

The coming of the new day showed that not more than 2,000 remained alive, and that beneath the fallen houses lay from 8,000 to 10,000 dead.

A letter also reports the destruction at other places, as mentioned in an account of the earthquake by way of Panama some two weeks ago.

PARIS, June 25.—The damage done by the inundation in the valleys of Garonne and Adour is immense. All the bridges at Toulouse are destroyed. The Assembly voted 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

The devastation caused by the inundation is wide spread. At Toulouse nearly all the houses in the St. Cyprien quarter have been destroyed.

At St. Verdan, in the Department of Ariège over 60 houses have fallen and many persons drowned.

From Montauban the report comes that all the crops on the banks of the Tarn and Garonne are ruined. The Garonne in some places is 4 miles wide.

A bridge of seven arches, at Tarbes, has been carried away.

Inundations are general through the Departments of Aude, Hérault, Garonne and Tarn. If the rain continues another day all the wheat crops in these departments will be destroyed. Railways are interrupted in all directions throughout the inundated district.

PARIS, June 25.—The damage to property and loss of life by flood on the Garonne is greater than previous reports have indicated. At Toulouse alone the bodies of one hundred persons, who were drowned, were found in houses which were flooded but left standing. Many other persons perished and their bodies were swept away in the houses.

BERLIN, June 28.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, will assist at the manoeuvres of the German Iron clad fleet, which begin on Wednesday next and continue until Monday. The American squadron will witness the display.

ADDRESS

Of the Centennial Executive Committee For East Tennessee.

The members of the Centennial Executive Committee for East Tennessee, having received quite a number of letters, asking for information as to the mode of procedure that should be adopted to collect and prepare materials for exhibition at Philadelphia, deem it best to make their reply public.

We take it for granted that Centennial Associations will be organized in every county in East Tennessee, on the 1st Monday, being the 5th day of July next. These Associations of course will consist of the usual officers of similar organizations—a President, Secretary and Treasurer. It will probably be better to empower the Presidents of the different Associations to make the appointments of Committees at their convenience, but the appointments should be made as soon as practicable.

We would suggest at least the following Committees to consist of three persons: Committees on Minerals, Committees on Agricultural Products, Committees on Woods and Forests, an Executive Committee, a Descriptive Committee and a Committee on Finance.

In some counties where minerals are abundant there should be several committees, so as to insure that there would be samples or specimens collected of every variety. The same remark may be made in reference to Agricultural Committees, and Committees on Woods and Forests. The duties of these three committees are very plain. They are to collect specimens of minerals, agricultural products, and of the variety of timber that can be obtained from our woods and forests. To put the latter into portable form and an attractive shape will probably require some reflection and exercise of judgment. The Executive Committee will act in aid of all the other committees, have a general superintendence and make appropriations of money for necessary expenses in collecting materials, transporting and storing them. All the members of this committee, to be efficient, ought, probably, to reside at the county-seat, or some central or prominent commercial point, of the county.

The duties of the Descriptive Committee will be to prepare as briefly as possible for publication a description of the county. Describing its geography, water courses, woods and forests, minerals, agricultural and other resources. It is in contemplation to publish a general description of East Tennessee, and a more detailed description of each county in pamphlet, or book form, in one volume, and circulate a large number of copies at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. They may also be circulated prior and subsequent to the exhibition. It is very important that the descriptions of the different counties should be as accurate, graphic and brief as they can be made. While the descriptions should be as perfect as possible, they should not be so long as to be wearisome to the reader, or deter any one from their perusal.

A Finance Committee should be appointed for each civil district. We presume all of our citizens are aware of the fact that the last Legislature made no appropriation to defray the expenses of collecting, preparing and transporting materials for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. The means therefore for this purpose must be raised in some manner by the people.

Some have suggested that the money be appropriated by the County Courts of the respective counties. If the County Courts have the power this would certainly be the easiest and most equitable way of raising the means to defray the expenses of the respective counties. But if they have not the power to make the appropriation, or do not choose to exercise it, then we know of no other mode to raise the money except from individual citizens of each county. The amount from each individual, that will be necessary to defray the expenses of a county, will be very small. Fifty cents from each voter of a county, we presume, will be ample to pay the expenses of the county. Take for instance a county having twelve hundred voters—fifty cents to each voter would aggregate six hundred dollars, which we suppose would be ample to defray the expenses of the county. If some voter may not choose to pay this average, we have no doubt the deficiency will be made up by other citizens of the county. We have been assured by citizens of several of the counties that they will have no difficulty in raising an ample fund in this way.

Each county will be expected to appropriate an amount to a general fund that will be sufficient to pay the expenses of transporting the materials of that county to Philadelphia, and presenting them to the public in the most attractive form. For this purpose will require one or more agents to reside in Philadelphia from the commencement of receiving materials, in January next, until the close of the exhibition, in the fall. It may probably be more economical and quite as expedient to employ an agent or agents for this purpose residing in Philadelphia.

It is impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, what amount should be contributed by each county to the general fund. We think it probable that a hundred dollars from each of the smallest counties and a proportional amount from the larger ones would be sufficient.

What we have said in this address is only intended to be suggestive to those who may take an interest in this subject, and we hope our suggestions will be received in the kindest spirit. Each county, of course, is perfectly independent to adopt any mode the people may think best to exhibit specimens of the resources of their county. And they will not be controlled or interfered with in any way. But the Centennial Commission that met at Nashville in May last, appointed a General Committee for East Tennessee to select such articles as should be sent to Philadelphia. This was absolutely essential and necessary. For if there were no persons to select articles, too many of one kind and not enough of another, might be forwarded and then specimens might be sent that, instead of being a credit would be a discredit to our country. We hope, therefore, our friends will readily perceive that it was necessary this power should be lodged somewhere. The General Committee on selections is composed of P. Dickinson, Peter Staub and C. W. Charlton.

We hope the friends of this cause will go to work at once, and work diligently and faithfully to make preparation for a creditable exhibition of the resources of East Tennessee at the Centennial Exposition next year at Philadelphia.

Many of us have honestly believed and sincerely said that for salubrity of climate, and in mineral and agricultural resources, we have a country that is unsurpassed by any other in the world. We have now the best opportunity that can be offered to us to exhibit the foundation for this opinion. Such an opportunity probably will not occur again in an hundred years. It is due to ourselves, to our children, and to future generations that we shall not allow this opportunity to pass without making a becoming and manly effort to show the advantages and immense resources that our country possesses, to the representatives of the world, who will next year attend the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. East Tennessee is comparatively an unknown country. Now is the time to make it known. If we are true to ourselves, and make a proper and judicious exposition of our great resources and immense advantages at the Centennial Exhibition next year, the beneficial consequences of our industry and expenditure of our means will be beyond anticipation or calculation. Capital and population will flow in upon us. Our immense mineral resources will be developed, and our agricultural products increased to an enormous extent.

We will not anticipate that we shall fail to discharge our duty in this grand work, on account of the lack of a small medium of means or the failure to apply the necessary industry, enterprise and energy to secure the great results that will follow the little sacrifices we may make.

The time for preparation is not long. The buildings will be open for the reception of materials for exhibition the first of January next, and will be closed to the admission of any articles the first of April. The Exposition will commence the first of May. We consider it very important that our friends should go to work at once and have as many articles as they possibly can prepare against that time, ready for exhibition at our Eastern Division Fair, which takes place at Knoxville in October next. Selections can then be made of many articles to be exhibited at Philadelphia, and the work of selecting done with great facility and convenience. It will also be an appropriate time to look over the work that has been done and supply any deficiencies that may have occurred.

The suggestions we have made we hope will be improved upon by our friends in the different counties. At first we may overlook many things that ought to be done, but when we begin the work, experience will suggest to us what ought to be done and how it should be accomplished.

JOSEPH H. CHAMBERLAIN,
O. P. TEMPLE,
J. E. RAHT,
A. L. MAXWELL,
A. E. JACKSON.

on the road from Knoxville to this place, one strikes the tributaries of the Emory River in a few miles, and follows their valleys, to this place. Crossing the Emory at Old Montgomery, you come to a most beautiful country a few miles westward.

Vast areas are almost perfectly level, except where you strike a stream. Again, other localities present a rolling surface. Ten miles west of this point on the Jamestown road, are extensive savannas, or open meadows, where a species of wild grass grows in the greatest luxuriance. The settlers in that section mow it and preserve the hay in large stacks. This is the stock region of Morgan county.

The rolling land is the best timbered, and also has the best soil. Upon the dead levels in the western part of the county, large forests of yellow pine are found. The rolling land abounds in the usual forest growths indigenous to this latitude. Along the streams are found heavy growths of white pine. This pine affords the finest lumber. The same general remarks on the physical appearance of the country, apply to large portions of Fentress, Scott and Cumberland counties.

THE SOIL.
of the table land is a subject of inquiry by those seeking information about this section. Upon this subject, much has been spoken and written, that has calculated to mislead one. The soil is not of that natural fertility, which characterizes the strong clay soils of the lowlands, and those who seek times here, with the expectation of finding such, are sure to be disappointed. It is true, upon some of the streams, are to be found narrow "bottoms," of great fertility, but the main body of the table land proper, furnishes a light, friable sandy soil. It is the most easily cultivated of any soil known to the writer. It seems almost the natural home of red-top or "herds grass," and grows rye, potatoes, all the fruits, strawberries and vegetables in the greatest luxuriance. The nursery business could be made to pay largely, upon all parts of the table land. Ten miles west of this place, the sons of Mr. Thomas Jett have engaged in this business, to a limited extent. In Cumberland county, ten miles west of Crossville, Messrs. Hubbard and Abbot have engaged extensively in the same business. They sell annually many thousands of trees, and the trade is yearly increasing. Those who profess to know say that a scion grown and grafted here is much better for this latitude than one brought from the Ohio nurseries—from the fact that it is already acclimated. In the gardens of Crossville and Wartburg the writer has seen strawberries growing in the greatest luxuriance.

Another branch of industry which is bound to pay large money in this section is, fruit-growing and stock-raising. I speak of them jointly, because they can be carried on more successfully in conjunction than separately. A farm located within striking distance of the great Southern railway now being built through this section, with sufficient open land to furnish hay for winter food, and within easy reach of the vast grazing field in the western part of the county, would be a success. Let the cattle be herded on the natural pasturage during summer; in winter let them be stabled on the farm; let the proprietor understand that the manufacture and scientific use of manure is one of the farmer's fine arts; let him use only the improved varieties of fruit, and in a few years his farm will be a perfect paradise of blooming verdure.

Another business that might be pursued profitably is sheep husbandry. There are certain localities on the table land where sheep will live for the whole year without being fed a particle. In certain sections a species of winter grass grows, upon which they feed with the greatest avidity. Experienced sheep farmers from Pennsylvania say that this business can be made to pay.

Mr. Lorenzo Stratton, of Cumberland county, has been engaged for some years in the raising of blooded stock. His stock has taken many premiums at the Eastern Division Fair at Knoxville.

THE CLIMATE
is another natural subject of inquiry by those interested in this country. Upon this point I will quote from Prof. Safford's excellent work on the geology of Tennessee. He says: "As indicative of the agreeableness of its climate, in summer, it may be mentioned that the Cumberland table land has been, for years, a favorite resort during the hot months. Hundreds of summer retreats, public and private, may be found upon its flat top. Much the larger number are temporary structures—log cabins located at romantic and often wild points near springs of chrysal freestone, and not unfrequently of chalybeate water."

At several points, as at Beersheba Lookout and Bon Air, summer hotels have been erected. At these points there are, in addition, many elegant private cottages, altogether forming attractive mountain villages. It will certainly not be many years before this beautiful plateau will become famous, as it ought, for the number and extent of such villages."

Another writer, quoted in the same work, says: "But many things belonging to the table lands of this State can scarcely be over-praised. The water, the climate and the health have not been fully valued. In the estimate of this part of our State, on the great plateau of Tennessee the soft, limpid purity of the water is admired by all observing travelers. The climate, equally exempt from the frigid rigor of the North and the debilitating heat of the South, is nowhere excelled for the comfort of population."

Here may be enjoyed the clearness and brightness of an Italian atmosphere, without the baleful influence of the malarious marsh, or the debilitating effects of the African sirocco. Here Hygieia's reign is undisputed. Neither cholera, consumption, nor

fever, ever pretend to dispute her salutary sway. Emigrants from the frozen shores of the St. Lawrence, or from the ferny bogs of the Carolinas, here meet the invigorating breeze; and if health is to be found, upon earth, they may hope for it here."

The writer has spent some three years upon the table land, and has never seen a sultry day or night. At this place, a refreshing breeze is almost always blowing. The song of the mosquito is never heard. The nights are delightfully cool, and bracing. The water is longer than twenty-four hours. The largest streams are rarely frozen over. The farmer or woodsman can pursue his avocation all the year.

The scenery, on some parts of the table land, is magnificent. Two miles south of this place are some beautiful waterfalls on Mill Creek. On Clear Creek and Clear Fork, the views are wild and picturesque. In Cumberland county, near the Sparta and Kingston road, is a miniature Yosemite. In Scott county, along New River and the Big South Fork, are some views worthy the study of an artist.

COAL.
underlies the whole table land. Quoting again from Prof. Safford, he says: "The area occupied by the coal measures is co-extensive with that of the table land. The two go together. The latter owes its existence in part, and its preservation as a plateau, to the former."

As the parts of the table land, with which the writer is intimately acquainted, there has been none other than a local demand for coal. Consequently the "banks" have been but little worked as yet. Along the Emory and its tributaries, coal crops out in many places. Almost within a stone's throw of the Court House at this place, a vein has been opened and worked to some extent. In grading the railway several veins have been cut through.

LAND TITLES
is a subject to which the possible immigrant would do well to pay some attention. In the early days of our State, when land was of comparatively little value, our system of entering and granting lands was carried on in a loose manner. The result is, much confusion and conflict of titles, now that the land has assumed some market value. About the year 1830, the whole face of the table land was entered by Eastland and Lane. Many entries had been made prior to that time, and many have been made since. This state of affairs would naturally create much trouble had it not been for the "quieting" acts passed by the Legislature. Under their provisions seven years' adverse possession of a tract of land under color of title settles all claims. Twenty years' possession without color of title has a like effect. Under these laws the only questions to be asked in order to ascertain the validity of a title are: First, is the title older than all others? If it is younger than any other, has it been in adverse possession for more than seven years? Either of these questions answered in the affirmative will settle the title. Many complaints have been made of late by parties who have bought mountain land in regard to the title. But these complaints invariably come from parties who have bought land first and examined their title afterward. Parties who trade in this loose manner may expect to be swindled in any country and in any business. There are plenty of good titles that can be bought at low figures, the whole face of the table land, but no man should invest a dollar in them without having a thorough examination made by a competent lawyer. Over one hundred families have settled in the county of Cumberland, from the different Northern States, and I have yet to learn of the first ejectment suit, in which one of them has been engaged. The town of Wartburg was founded some twenty years ago, or more, by the "Tennessee Colonization Company," and was settled by families from Germany, Hungary, and Switzerland. From Wartburg, they have spread into the surrounding country, and I have yet to learn of the first ejectment suit in which any of them have been engaged. The reason of this is that their titles were thoroughly examined and pronounced good, before any investment was made. I have lived in this county about three years, and there has not been an ejectment suit tried in our Circuit Court during that time. To those who have been cursing Tennessee land titles on account of their own criminal carelessness, I would suggest:

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But in ourselves."

To those of your readers who desire further information on the different subjects glanced at in this communication I would say, that it will afford me great pleasure to answer any questions in regard to this country which they may wish to propound.

I am most truly, etc.,
M. T. ADKINS.

submitting the issue. This was a suit for \$1,500. It was deemed unnecessary for the defense to go through with a regular trial in that forum, as it would be but a repetition of the case just concluded, General Mabry's plea being the same as in the former case.

A bill of exceptions was drawn up, however, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court.

Not unexpectedly, this business was followed by a sensation. It was well known that the personal relations of Gen. Mabry and Gen. Mabry were not of an agreeable character, and the probability of a difficulty was the subject of gossip from the beginning of the suit.

Yesterday afternoon, while the bill of exceptions was being arranged, Gen. Mabry was absent from the court room, at the suggestion of his counsel. For nearly an hour he was seen in company with a few friends, standing in front of the Burns Block, near the stairway leading to the office of Dodd & Guild, and Gaut & Osmont, his counsel. The space between this point and the courthouse, to the eye of the sensationalist, who knew the relations of the parties and that Gen. Mabry was in the courthouse, presented a fine field for a hostile meeting. Perhaps the same consideration was the cause of two policemen taking their stand there and of the sheriff posting himself at convenient proximity.

Eventually, Capt. Dodd, having finished the business at the courthouse, crossed to where Gen. Mabry and his friends were, and, after a short colloquy, walked up stairs to his office with Gen. Mabry.

Gen. Mabry, having, it seems, been apprised that his antagonist had been standing at the corner for some time, and had probably been waiting for him, bent his course to the spot, arriving there soon after Capt. Dodd and Gen. Mabry had gone up stairs. Seeing Col. John Williams and Col. Jas. H. Luttrell standing on the pavement, he denounced Gen. Mabry in the strongest language. Officers Arnold and Kinney, a once placed him under arrest, and escorted him away to the station house, where he was deprived of a revolver and gave his recognizance to appear before the Recorder this morning.

Sheriff Whitworth and one or two policemen hastened up to the law office and arrested Gen. Mabry; but upon searching him and finding no weapons, released him. However, he was afterwards re-arrested at the Maxwell House and taken to the station-house.

Captain Dodd stated in conversation that he found General Mabry and friends on the corner near Burns block waiting for him; that, upon coming up to them, they had a short conversation about the result of the suit, in which conversation General Mabry thanked him for the efforts he had made and was about leaving for the Maxwell, when Colonel Williams suggested that Captain Dodd's fee had better be attended to then; and thereupon General Mabry, remarking that he was about to forget that, went with Captain Dodd to the office to make arrangements about the fee. Captain Dodd further stated that he had taken this case only upon the solemn promise of his client to avoid a personal encounter with General Mabry; he had exacted General Mabry's word of honor on this point, before consenting to defend his cause, knowing that a difficulty was likely to arise unless this precaution should be taken. After the trouble last evening, he informed General Mabry of these facts.

LONG STRIKE REPORTED BROKEN

Work Resumed at Several Collieries.

WILKESBARRE, June 15.—The miners who have been working at Paine's shaft were met by a large gang this morning and ordered to stay out. A posse was raised, and they opened a way through the mob, and those who wished entered the shaft. There was great excitement.

The long strike is ended. The miners of Lehigh, Wilkesbarre county, made an unconditional surrender through their delegates last night, at a meeting with Mr. Parrish. A dozen or more meetings were held yesterday at different places. At Ashley delegations of seventy German miners went to a meeting for the purpose of voting for resumption. Their object became known to the leaders, and they were excluded from the meeting. They then held a meeting of their own, and decided to be governed no longer by the Association.

At another meeting the Irish and Welsh disagreed, and the former withdrew.

At other meetings there was a lack of harmony, and during the course of the day there was a general disagreement as to future actions. The mass of the miners are in favor of going to work, but the leaders fought hard against it. The sentiment was too strong for them longer to control, and part yielded. In the evening a region meeting was held, and delegates then went to Mr. Parrish's office, where a long and harmonious conference took place, which ended in an agreement to go to work upon the Company's terms. No concessions whatever were made by the Company. There will be a general resumption in the adjoining region.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., June 15.—The thirty-two striking miners, who were found guilty last evening of conspiracy and riot, called for sentence this evening. Judge Orvis divided the criminals into three classes, and pronounced sentence as follows:

The first class consisted of Jno. H. Joyce, President of the Miners' Union of this region; Jno. J. Maloney, Secretary, and Ralph Parks, Geo. McGowan, Thos. Burchdale and Mathias Mayer, who were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, \$25 fine, and undergo imprisonment for one year.

The second class consisted of thirteen others, who were sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, a fine of \$25 each and imprisonment for sixty days.

MANEY AND MABRY.

The Suits in the Law Court Decided in the Former's Favor.

[From the Union and American.]

The trial of the case of the First National Bank vs. Joseph A. Mabry et al. in the Law Court, was determined yesterday by a verdict for the bank for principal and interest on the note, amounting to \$4,042 16. While the judgment operates against General George Maney as one of the defendants, he being an indorser on the note, the result was in his favor—General Mabry's defense, which sought to shoulder the entire liability upon this co-defendant having failed.

According to previous agreement of parties, the case of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad vs. Jos. A. Mabry, G. W. Mabry and John Williams was taken up, and a verdict for the defendant was obtained in that, counsel for the defense withdrawing the plea and